

LAWTON IN A HARD FIGHT AT LAS PINAS

Rebels Stubbornly Resist the American Advance.

Re-enforcements Hurried Forward to Assist Our Troops.

Insurgents Employ Artillery in De- fense—Two Lieutenants and Nine- teen Men Wounded.

Manila, June 13.—Early this morning an insurgent battery below Las Pinas, consisting of one smooth-bore gun and two 1-pounders, opened fire on our lines. The second shot burst in the camp of the Fourteenth Infantry, wounding one man.

A vigorous reply was kept up all the morning from six guns of the First Artillery under Lieutenant Kenly, the engagement being the first real artillery duel of the war. Several of the enemy's shells burst near our guns, but without doing any damage. The monitor Monadoock and the gunboat Helena joined in the chorus with a continuous fire from all their guns, from 12-inch to Colt automatic.

In the meantime two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry made a reconnaissance in force under the personal direction of General Lawton, over the mud flats, creeks, and dykes between the road and the bay. They suddenly encountered an unexpected force of the enemy a mile and a half below Las Pinas, and were temporarily driven back. They rallied, however, and carried the enemy's first position, but in advancing over an open space they met with such a hot cross fire that they retired to cover. Two lieutenants and nineteen men were wounded.

Realizing the overwhelming force of the enemy General Lawton ordered up re-enforcements. A battalion of the Ninth Infantry is moving along the bay and a battalion each of the Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry on the road were advancing against the insurgent position at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the enemy having sturdily held their ground since daylight, despite the heavy artillery and naval fire of the Americans.

A DESPATCH FROM OTIS.

He Explains the Reason for Lawton's Southward Move.

The following despatch was received at the War Department this morning:

"Manila, June 13.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Lawton's troops had severe engagement today with enemy in strong entrenchments at crossing Zape River near Bacor, Cavite province; has driven enemy with heavy loss; our casualties some thirty; insurgents in this southern section not molested until threatened attack in strong force on Manila; now scattered and in retreat; doubtful if they make further stand.

"OTIS:

The despatch throws new light on the situation at Manila, inasmuch as it states that the insurgents were in such strong force south of Manila as to warrant the belief that they intended to make an attack on the city. General Otis apparently determined to break up their organization before they could perfect plans for the attack. It is made evident by General Otis that only an aggressive campaign will succeed in the Philippines and that General Lawton's advance south of Manila was a necessary move.

War Department officials have not changed their belief that General Otis will continue as aggressive a campaign as the weather will permit. It is proposed, they say, to keep the enemy constantly on the move, and prevent at all times their concentration at any place where they may be able to organize.

War Department officials profess not to be alarmed over the concentration of insurgents south of Manila, and say it does not involve any new conditions. It is evident, they claim, from the despatches previously received, that this force has not been largely increased since March. To show this, the War Department makes public two despatches from General Otis, one of which was received March 26 and the other April 25. In the first General Otis reported:

"Three thousand insurgent troops from southern Luzon provinces have concentrated. Lawton will take care of them."

The second despatch states: "South of and near Manila, the enemy has a force of 4,000 making demonstrations daily. Can easily be taken care of; it cannot communicate with the north."

The War Department insists that reports from General Otis do not indicate that the enemy south of Manila has greatly increased since then, but that General Lawton has merely begun a movement to break up that force.

MARINERS IN A SHORE FIGHT.

Men Assisted From the Warships to Aid Owenshine's Command.

Manila, June 13.—(8:30 p. m.)—Fifty-five marines from the Monadoock and fifty-five from the Helena joined the Ninth Infantry on the beach this morning, and the combined force had a sharp fight with the enemy over the rice dykes. The Americans finally forced their way through the bayous, the water often being chafed deep, and joined General Owenshine's command in time for a second fight.

General Lawton said tonight that the objective point of today's work had been attained.

COMMOION IN THE CABINET.

Despatches From the Philippines Alarms the High Officials.

Cabinet officers no longer endeavor to conceal their anxiety over the situation of the American forces in the Philippines. After the Cabinet meeting this morning it was frankly admitted that unless General Otis was materially re-enforced, and that

immediately, dire results might be expected at Manila. The report of General Lawton's engagement at Bacor, with a loss of thirty Americans, and General Otis' statement to the effect that he did not intend to precipitate a battle until forced to do so by the rebels' contemplated attack upon the city of Manila, puts a still more serious aspect on the situation.

General Otis' despatch was received at the Department just before the hour for the Cabinet meeting, and was immediately transmitted to the President by Acting Secretary McKeljohn. The information in the cablegram that the Philippines intended to attack the American forces in their stronghold, caused a commotion in the Cabinet. The officials seemed to realize that General Otis is in a precarious situation; that not only has he been compelled by his inferior force to abandon all of the territory gained by hard fighting during the past four months, but that the enemy, which, according to the theory of the War Department, should be completely demoralized at this stage, is still contemplating driving General Otis from the island.

The Cabinet officers can attribute the results only to the lack of sufficient force, for they do not question the valor of the American arms. The officials, however, still endeavor to uphold General Otis' alleged opinion that 30,000 troops will be enough to hold the island, and to call attention to the fact that he has hardly half that number available for fighting purposes now. The terrific heat has played havoc with the insurgent forces in Manila, reducing to 10 per cent of the troops have been prostrated. The hospitals are said to contain more heat victims than wounded soldiers.

Whatever the cause, it is admitted by the Cabinet that General Otis must have more men, and have them immediately.

The Cabinet remained in session a little while this morning. All of the department were represented excepting Secretary Alger's. Routine business was ignored when General Otis' despatch was read at the meeting. The officials profess to have no fear of the ability of the American troops to hold Manila against the attack of the insurgents.

THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

General Otis' Quota to be Increased to Thirty-five Thousand Men.

It was reported this afternoon that General Otis is to have an army in the Philippines of 35,000 men instead of 30,000 as first proposed.

An order will be issued today, it is said, increasing the number of men in each infantry company in the Philippines and additional troops will be despatched to Manila as soon as transports arrive at San Francisco.

BAKER'S WIFE VOWS REVENGE.

Over His Grave She Swears His Death Shall Be Avenged.

Manchester, Ky., June 13.—Judge A. King, Cook, continues to hold court here and will until Saturday, the end of the term. No criminal cases are being tried, as all the leading lawyers have left. The Whites and Blacks are in full control of the town. The Bakers are keeping out.

The funeral of Tom Baker yesterday was largely attended by his friends and relatives. He was a master Mason, but owing to the disturbed condition of affairs that order held no services. Several members of the lodge he belonged to were present.

The grief of Baker's wife and his ten children was pitiable. As the last shovel of dirt was thrown in the grave Mrs. Baker raised up and started the crowd by exclaiming: "Over the fresh grave of my husband I swear that I will avenge his death. I will see that his murderer is hanged."

The survivors Baker and his friends held a secret meeting after the funeral, but nothing can be learned about the proceedings. Well posted men say there will be no immediate attempt to kill the Whites and Blacks. They will be permitted to go from place to place until they are off guard, and then the Bakers will begin to waylay them. Others think the work of vengeance will begin without delay.

GLAD DUPUY RESIGNED.

Paris Papers Rejoice Over His Retirement From Office.

Paris, June 13.—Not a single newspaper in Paris says a good word for M. Dupuy, but on the contrary all declare that he has met the end he deserves.

The "Aurion" commenting on his resignation, exclaims: "What happiness!" The "Rappel," expresses the hope that Parliament will never see Dupuy again and declares that he has fallen a victim to his own selfishness.

The "Libre Parole" says he has fallen because he betrayed everybody indiscriminately.

The wish is generally expressed for the formation of a pacification cabinet among the probable members of which will be MM. Combes, Rouvier, Poincare, Waldeck-Rousseau, Brisson, and possibly Bourgeois.

WILL OF LUCY W. GUILD.

A Valuable Estate Divided Among Relatives of the Testatrix.

The will of Lucy W. Guild, of this city, who for a number of years past has resided in Florence, Italy, was filed today for probate. The testatrix died in Florence on February 6, last, and her will was recorded in that city.

The deceased owned real estate both in Washington and St. Paul, Minn., aggregating in value \$3,500, and real property in Charleston, Mass., estimated at worth \$10,000. Her personal property is said to be worth \$1,500, and her bank account shows a balance of \$2,700 in her favor.

The will is dated February 24, 1894, and according to its terms, the testatrix leaves her son, Robert Guild, a brick house and store in Charleston, Mass., and to her daughter, Elizabeth Rogers Mason, \$5,000. The quantity of jewelry and silverware, other jewelry is left to her son, Robert, her granddaughter, Clotilde Beatrice Mason, and her daughter-in-law, Alice Guild.

The remainder of the estate, except \$1,000 left to Robert Guild, this last-named amount he is directed to invest for the benefit of the deceased's grandson, Milton Lucien Mason.

Homecoming to Meet by the Sea.

Atlantic City, June 13.—The fifty-fifth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy will open here Tuesday afternoon, June 20. Mayor Thompson and Chairman Bailey, of the local committee on arrangements, will welcome the delegates.

The remainder of the opening day's session will be taken up with the annual address of the president, Dr. B. F. Bailey, of Lincoln, Neb. The technical and scientific sessions will begin on Wednesday morning, June 21, when papers from the various sections will be presented and discussed. During the several sessions of the convention special addresses will be made.

Mr. Willett to Take a Rest.

Postmaster Willett, who retires from office on July 1, said today that he had made no plans for the future. After he is relieved by Postmaster Merritt he will take a much-needed rest.

Clear N. C. Cellars. All one width headed, \$1.40 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave. Lumber, Millwork, and Builders' Hardware.

LUNA STABBED BY AGUINALDO'S GUARD

Quarrel Forced On Him at the Rebel Chief's Quarters.

His Adjutant, Colonel Ramon, Also Put to Death.

The Assassination Tried by Court-Martial and Promptly Acquitted—The Details of the Tragedy.

Manila, June 13.—[7:35 p. m.]—General Luna, lieutenant commander of the Philippine army, has been assassinated by order of Aguinaldo. He was stabbed to death by a guard selected by Aguinaldo to kill him. Reports were received here this morning giving the news that Luna had been assassinated, but the information was at first discredited. Investigation proved, however, that Luna had been killed and General Otis has authentic information regarding the death of the insurgent general.

Details regarding the tragedy show that last Tuesday the general and his adjutant, Colonel Ramon, visited Aguinaldo's headquarters at Cabanatuan, their purpose being to procure Aguinaldo's authority to imprison all Filipinos suspected of being friendly to the United States. General Luna asked the captain of the guard in the lower hall of Aguinaldo's quarters, if Aguinaldo was at home, to which question the captain replied in an insolent manner, "I don't know."

Luna berated the officer vigorously for his insolence, whereupon the captain put his hand upon his revolver. Luna instantly drew his revolver and fired at the captain, who was only a second behind the general in drawing his weapon. The captain returned the fire. Both missed and Colonel Ramon interfered, whereupon a sergeant of the guard stabbed Luna with a bayonet. The entire guard then attacked both Luna and Ramon with bayonets and bolos, soon killing them. The wounds of both men were numerous.

The guard whose insolence to Luna was the main cause of the assassination, it is said, arrested tried by court-martial and promptly acquitted. Further advice says that Ney, by order of Aguinaldo, purposely insulted Luna and forced a quarrel. One report says Luna was shot before Ney stabbed him.

The foregoing information was sent by the Philippine leader, Pedro Paterno, to his brother in Manila by special courier and is confirmed from other sources. The assassination of Luna recalls the similar fate of Andres Bonifacio in the Cavite province in the beginning of the revolution. Both were rivals of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Filipinos.

Luna was exceedingly unpopular among the Filipino troops on account of his stubborn, dictatorial manners, and very little regret is expressed at his death. Luna and Aguinaldo were unable to agree as to the manner of conducting the campaign, and it is said the rebel chief was afraid he would be assassinated by Luna's orders. The death of General Luna is looked upon by the majority of the Filipinos as an undisputed blessing.

Adjutant General Corbin refused this morning to discuss the report of the assassination of General Luna. He would not deny that General Otis had informed the department of Luna's death, but refused to affirm it. It is believed that the death of Luna will mark the beginning of a break in the insurgent ranks. Notwithstanding his lack of accord with Aguinaldo, Luna undoubtedly had many followers among the rebels and they will, it is believed, regret his murder.

THE MURDER OF LUNA.

Filipinos in London Say He Was Killed for Seeking Peace.

London, June 13.—When the despatch from Manila conveying the report that General Luna had been assassinated was shown to the members of the Philippine League in London today they expressed surprise, as Luna had been unpopular for some time. They repudiated the idea, however, that Aguinaldo had connived at Luna's assassination.

The unpopularity of Luna, they said, was due to his intriguing to bring about peace. His attitude in this respect they added, was closely connected with John Luna's journey for the past fortnight in Berlin, where he had been in constant communication with the Belgian foreign office, which has been most anxious for the conclusion of peace in the Philippines.

USED DYNAMITE.

House Wrecked and Sleepers Hurled From Their Beds.

St. Carmel, Pa., June 13.—While the family of William A. Blumhagen was sleeping Sunday night somebody placed a lot of dynamite under the house, and after igniting a fuse, fled. An explosion occurred a few minutes later, tearing out one side of the residence, shattering a porch and breaking the windows. The explosion was so powerful that the inmates were hurled from their beds but none were injured. There are no clues leading to the identity of the dynamiters.

Smallpox in a Jersey Town.

Merchantville, N. J., June 13.—Three cases of smallpox prevail in Pensacola, a mile above this place. The contagion is confined to one house, the patients being William Stanger, a younger sister and brother. The attending physician says the cases are hardly more than varicella. The disease is supposed to have been brought to the family by another sister, who returned from a visit, following which she was seized with an illness from which she recovered before its serious character was known.

Travelled Over a Million Miles.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 13.—Andy Walker, a veteran Vandalla line engineer, died today. He had been an engineer forty-five years, twenty-nine years of which were on the Vandalla, and according to his diary traveled 1,060,918 miles as engineer, or forty-five times around the globe. He never received a scratch.

The Dewey Home Fund.

The contributions for the Dewey Fund continue to gradually increase. The amount received today was \$262.25 making a grand total of \$7,295.71.

Bay Ridge, Season '99.

Bay Ridge, season '99. The Chesapeake Bay, 10 cents for adults; 25 cents for children.

Round Trip to Alexandria, 18c.

—and to Mount Vernon, 25c.—after 7 p. m. Good for evening of only one day. Write for rates on 12th and Pa. ave. je13-2

Clear Fallings, dressed on all sides,

34 cents each; ornamental heads. Libbey & Co.

No. 1 6-inch Cypress Shingles, clear

of all defects, 45 per 1,000. Libbey & Co.

BESIEGED IN THEIR CAVE.

Pursuers of the Road Agents Have Them Surrounded.

Buffalo, Wyo., June 13.—The road agents who dynamited the Union Pacific Express are still surrounded in a den of the E. K. Mountains, and the lines of the posse are being strengthened hourly. Over one hundred armed men now surround the hiding place of the robbers. Their lines are formed just out of rifle shot from the cavern in which the outlaws have taken refuge. No effort will be made to rush the hiding place of the robbers, as it would result in great loss of life, but the siege will be maintained until the outlaws are forced to come out from hiding.

They have water but little food. The mountains on which the robbers are located are filled with a dense growth of mountain shrubbery and as the road agents maintain the closest watch and fire at every moving thing, it is impossible to surprise them. Blood hounds are being rubbed to the scent for an emergency to be used in tracking the bandits should they happen to break through the lines when the final fight starts. In a night rush on any part of the line one or two of the thieves may temporarily escape, and for this purpose bloodhounds are to be kept ready. During the night one of the robbers was observed crawling along the rocky canyon as if trying to escape and was repeatedly fired at during the light hours until he had fled back to the retreat.

The men hunters are now supplied with smokeless powder ammunition and can fire at the outlaws without betraying their presence in the mountains. They have a distinct advantage in the great chase as the outlaws were prepared for this very kind of a fight, and each carried three belts of smokeless shells. From the apparently inexhaustible supply of their shells it is believed they had laid out their route of retreat and hid ammunition along the way for an emergency.

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER.

Keystone State Leaders Gathering for Tomorrow's Convention.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 13.—Next to the selection of a candidate for judge of the supreme court, the thing which is troubling the leaders of the Democracy now gathered here is the making of a platform acceptable to all the elements of the party. Several meetings of the executive committee have been held to consider this subject and notwithstanding the fact that the leaders of the party representing all sections of the State have been in conference with the committee nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

It is pretty well settled, however, that the platform will emphasize the principles enunciated by the various national conventions of the Democratic party, and compliment the leadership of Mr. Bryan.

There is where the revolution, so far as national issues are concerned, will probably stop. The platform will refer to the issue of the number of candidates. York, of Bucks; Embertout, of Berks; Wolverson, of Schuylkill; Albright, of Lehigh, and Smith, of Lackawanna, are leading the eastern side, and in the west the most prominent aspirants are Judge Kennedy, of Pittsburgh; Judge Metzger, of Fayette, and Allen, of Erie.

The platform will be nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer, and there will be no trouble selecting a candidate for the superior court, but the convention may have some difficulty in trying to solve the supreme court judge nomination problem.

SEISMIC SHOCKS IN 'FRISCO.

Another Earthquake Visits the City Early This Morning.

San Francisco, June 13.—An earthquake shock lasting four seconds was felt here at 5:25 this morning. No damage has been reported.

DELEGATES FROM JAMAICA.

A Commission Arrives to Ask for Tariff Concessions.

New York, June 13.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamship Adirondack from Kingston, Jamaica, were V. G. Bell, A. K. Farquharson, and D. S. Gildon, three delegates from Jamaica to Washington, with A. H. Miles, their secretary.

The delegates will be acting as a mission to urge the President to grant tariff concessions to Jamaica.

Lady Hemming, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, and Captain H. B. de la Roche, an Irish army, are also passengers on board the Adirondack.

FATALLY BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

A Child Gathering Flowers Attacked by a Rattlesnake.

Mount Carmel, Pa., June 13.—Mary Ginter, aged six years, died Sunday night from the effects of a rattlesnake bite on the left foot received while collecting flowers on the mountain near Midwayville.

When she returned home from the mountain her mother applied poisons. In a little while, however, the girl's leg became black. Her parents, becoming alarmed, summoned medical aid, but despite their efforts death soon ensued.

Death of a Minister's Wife.

Lambertville, N. J., June 13.—Word was received here last night of the death of Mrs. Henry A. Mackubin, wife of the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Germantown, at the home of her parents, at Germantown, from consumption.

Boat Sank, Occupant Drowned.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 13.—Frank Slinckowski, a Polishman, was drowned on the river at Plymouth yesterday. He rowed to the opposite side of the river and filled his boat with wood. It is presumed the boat was too heavily laden, for it soon sank, and its occupant being unable to swim, lost his life.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriages were solemnized today to James Jenkins and Laura E. Johnson; Benjamin D. C. Harry A. Berger and Sophie J. Stommel; Fred W. Moore and Emma S. Holtzclaw; August Ben and Rose Goodman; William Patten and Leiza Beck; Paul Robb and Eleanor Jennings; William Carrington and Nicy Edmunds; William Penn and Georgiana Crompton; John H. James, of Trebuna, Ohio, and Alice A. Smith, William H. Towles and Sue A. Woodson; Warren Young and Lizzie Bell.

Maxwell Still Missing.

The police have received no information as to the whereabouts of Jacob S. Maxwell, who disappeared from his home, 200 West Capitol Street, Saturday morning.

Demand a Jury Trial.

Willis James, colored, who was arrested for stealing a shirt and waist from the Saks store, demanding a jury trial this morning in the Police Court, and his case went over to Friday.

Round Trip to Alexandria, 18c.

—and to Mount Vernon, 25c.—after 7 p. m. Good for evening of only one day. Write for rates on 12th and Pa. ave. je13-2

Clear Fallings, dressed on all sides,

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No. 1 6-inch Cypress Shingles, clear

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SECRETS OF THE GLUCOSE COMBINE

Chemist Mas Before the In- dustrial Commission.

Alleged Adulterated Products Foisted Upon the Public.

Concern Believed to be Allied With the Sugar Trust—Thorough Ex- pose of Its Methods.

Methods of the Glucose Trust, supposed to be allied with the sugar combine, formed the object of enquiry by the Industrial Commission this morning. Prof. Ernest Mas, of New York, connected with the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, in the capacity of an expert chemist, was the witness.

He said the bi-products of corn flour are used for cheapening wheat flour, the starch is the kind ordinarily sold on the market as cornstarch, the corn oil is used for making cod liver oil, mixing it with olive oil and as a substitute for cotton seed oil. Pure olive oil cannot be purchased in the United States for less than \$1 per gallon. The oil extracted from corn, by mixing it with the pure olive sells here for about 30 cents a gallon. The blending is usually done in Spain, Italy, and the Mediterranean countries, and it is shipped to the United States bearing the label of table oil.

Thoroughly chemist of the oil and corn oil is so good that a chemist cannot distinguish between them. There is a difference of about 40 cents a gallon between the two in favor of linseed oil. The whole sale dealers, to a large extent, mix the two oils, selling the combination as pure linseed oil.

A preparation of corn oil can be mixed with Paraffin in any proportion, making acid-proof product. The resulting product is used for making bicycle tires and other rubber goods.

In 1898 Professor Mas was asked by the management of the American Glucose Company, of Peoria, Ill., to endeavor to discover a method for refining corn oil. Experiments were made by him lasting during a period of several months, which ultimately proved successful. Professor Mas then entered upon a contract with the American Glucose Company, to construct and superintend a factory for the refining of the oil. The witness by the terms of the contract was to receive a royalty of 15 cents per barrel. Just as the plant had been well established, however, Mas had made a claim for the money due him as royalty, he was informed that the project of organizing a combination of all the glucose sugar plants in the country was in the course of consummation, and that his claim should be placed before the new company. Shortly after the combine had been effected, Mr. Mas presented his claim to the new company, which was refused.

The name of the combined interests. He was then informed that the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company had passed out of existence, and that his contract was worthless.

In September, 1898, the witness entered into a contract with the combine known as the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the terms of which were to act as the advisory chemist of the concern, binding himself to work for no other company. He was to receive for his services a salary of \$2,500 per annum, besides a royalty upon the number of barrels of refined corn oil sold by the company for the use of his process. After the first month, Prof. Mas asked for a statement of the number of barrels of oil sold by the company. To his asking for the information he received no reply, and up to the present time he has not received a cent of his salary.

Last December the witness received a letter from the management of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, asking him to sign a testimonial to Congress urging that the bi-products of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company are just as pure as the genuine articles for which they are substituted.

The letter making the request stated that the object of the company was to stop the newspaper campaign against the adulterated foods of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company. A bill had passed Congress a short time previous, regulating the sale of adulterated foods. The witness refused to sign the testimonial, and so informed the combine. Later he was asked to sign an affidavit, giving it as his opinion that a process employed by him for refining corn oil with rubber was patentable. He declined to sign this, and the process was patented and the specifications accompanying the drawings were in language almost identical to that submitted by the witness in his specifications to the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

The patent, while not taken out in the name of the company, the witness was confident was controlled by it. The witness received a further communication from his employers, stating that his contract was null and void and that he could leave the company at any time. He was then informed that the company was taking legal action against the company.

As a result of his employment by the combine the secret of Prof. Mas' processes for which they have paid him nothing. He is further bound by the contract to enter the employment any other individual or company during five years. Since the formation of the combine glucose has risen in price from 80 cents per 100 pounds to as high as \$1.50 for the same amount. It is now selling at \$1.35. The selling prices of the bi-products has risen proportionately. The combine makes a general practice of selling crude corn oil for the refined product.

While Prof. Mas was not in possession of absolute proof that the American Sugar Trust was largely interested in the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, he thought such was the case. When he signed his contract with the latter company it was intimated to him that he might become the chemist for the American Sugar Company. There were further intimations that pointed to the fact that there was an alliance between the two combines. The witness thought it dangerous that a combine of such proportions should exist, and he believed in combinations to reduce expenses and therefore cheapen the products to the public, but did not sanction their employment, imposing upon the public.

The combine sugar combinations now practically control the brewing interests of the country through the use made of glucose to take the place of yeast. It controls the sale and refining of sugar, plays an important part in the making of flour and linseed oil, and enters largely into competition with the manufacturers of rubber goods and substitutes for rubber.

Professor Mas thought that a tax placed upon goods produced and sold by a trust would be effective in preventing the extortion of the combine.

Another special subcommittee, author-

Clear, square pickets, 1 1/2 thick, 2 1/2 each. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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